GLOBE

Cub6

COMPACT FREEARM
AUTOMATIC WITH
BUILT-IN PRACTICAL
STITCHES

Tasmin Tibey

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

This booklet has been written for you, to help you use and enjoy fully your zigzag sewing machine.

Before you start to use this machine, please take a few minutes to study this booklet. You will find it will be time well spent in understanding your machine.

If you have any questions regarding the use of your sewing machine please do not hesitate to contact your supplier or ourselves.

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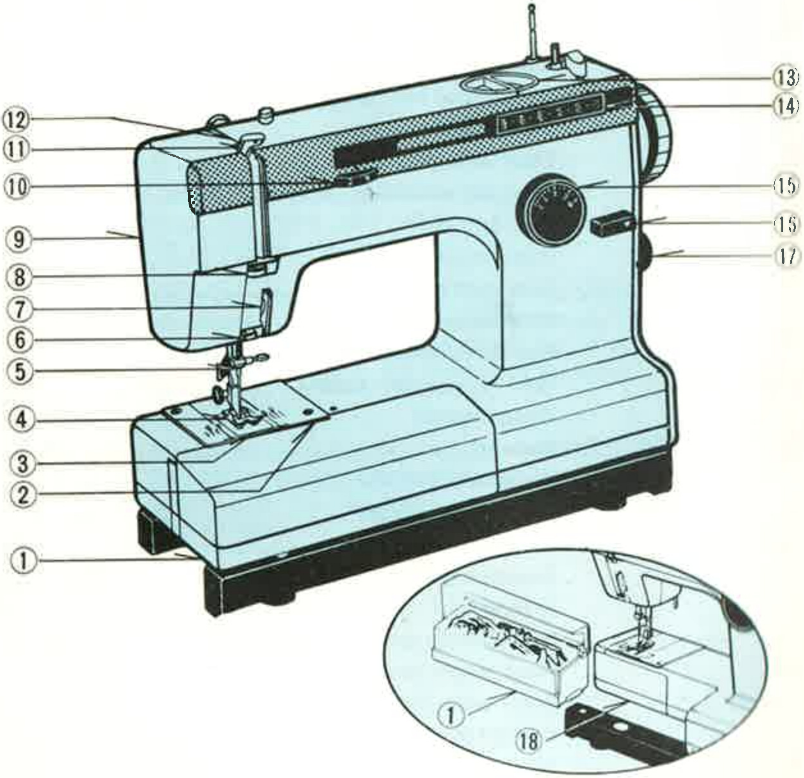
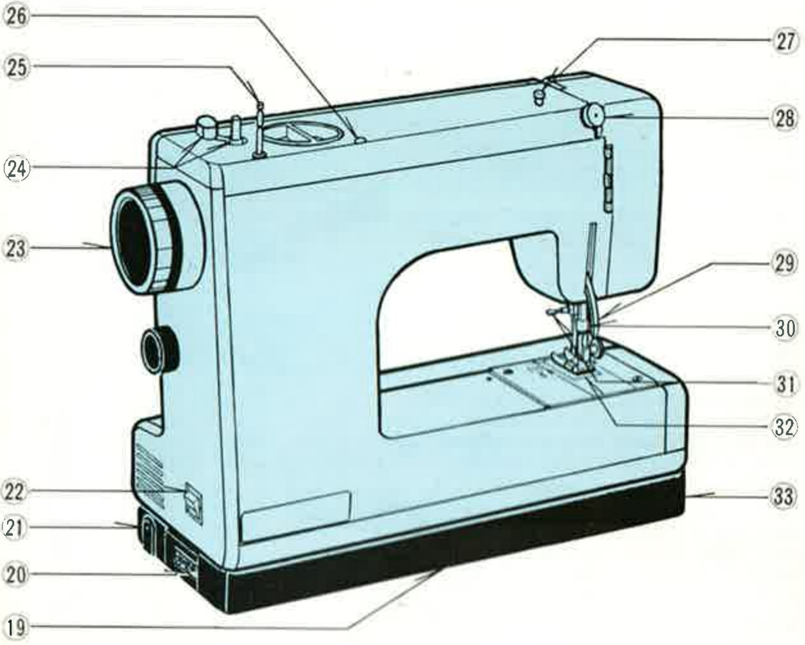
MACHINE IDENTIFICATION



1. Accessory box
2. Needle plate
3. Feed dogs
4. Presser foot
5. Thread guide
6. Thread guide
7. Thread tension spring
8. Thread guide
9. Face cover
10. Built-in tension regulator
11. Thread take-up
12. Channel for simplified threading
13. Special stitch selector
14. Special stitch indicator
15. Stitch width control
16. Reverse stitch control
17. Stitch length control
18. Shuttle cover

MACHINE IDENTIFICATION



19.	Nomenclature plate (under machine base)	27.	Bobbin winder tension disc
20.	Connector	28.	Thread guide
21.	Rear support release button	29.	Presser foot lever
22.	Power/light switch	30.	Thread cutter
23.	Automatic clutch	31.	Needle clamp screw
24.	Bobbin winder	32.	Changeable needle plate
25.	Retractable spool pin	33.	Rear support
26.	Hole for extra spool pin		

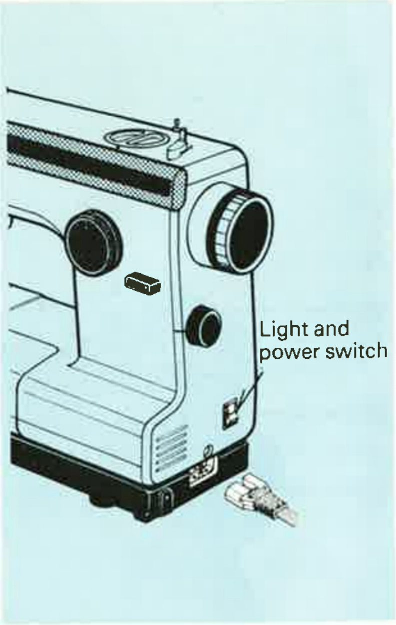
CONNECTING MACHINE

IMPORTANT.

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Blue: Neutral.
Brown: Live.

As the colours of the wires in the mains lead of this appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:
The wire which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured black.
The wire which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured red.
Fit a 3 amp fuse when using a 13 amp (BS 1363) fused plug. If any other type of plug is used protect with a 5 amp fuse either in the plug or adaptor or at the distribution board.
If in doubt consult a competent electrician before use.
Push foot control plug into the connector socket at the right hand side of machine column. See illustration.
The light and power switch is located at the right of the machine column.
When leaving your machine or when servicing or changing mechanical parts or accessories your machine must be switched off or disconnected from the mains supply by removing the foot control plug from the connector socket.



CONVERTING TO FREE-ARM SEWING

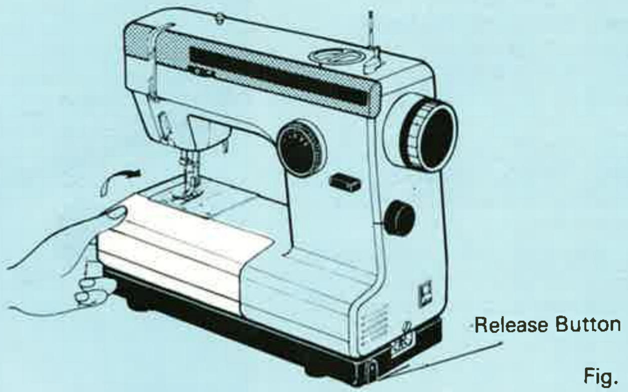


Fig. 1

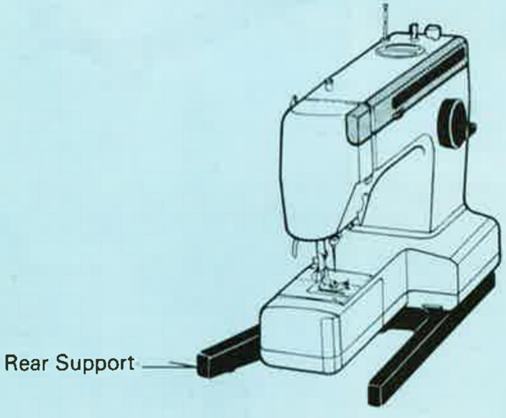


Fig. 2

1. Remove the accessory box from the machine by lifting it from the left side. (Fig. 1)

2. Push the release button tilting the machine toward you slightly and the rear support will pop out to the back for free-arm sewing. (Fig. 1, 2)

3. To return to flat-surface sewing, pull the rear support toward you until it snaps in place, and reposition the accessory box.

SEWING LIGHT

The sewing light is placed inside the face cover plate as shown, and illuminates the sewing area only.

The power/light switch is located on the side of the machine column. (See Fig. 1).

"DISCONNECT FROM MAINS SUPPLY BEFORE CHANGING BULB"
"DO NOT USE A BULB OF MORE THAN 15W."

To change bulb, open the face cover plate by swinging it towards left, twist old bulb away from you and remove. Then insert new bulb. (See Fig. 2).

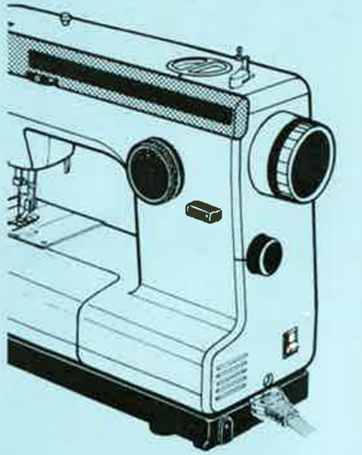


Fig. 1

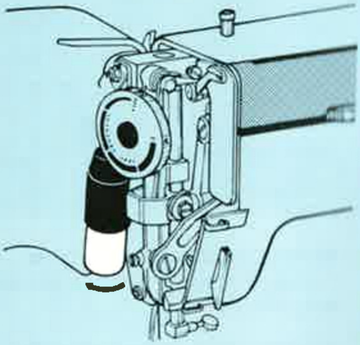
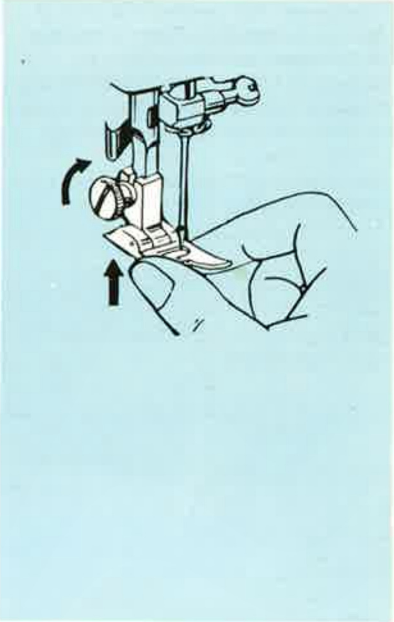


Fig. 2

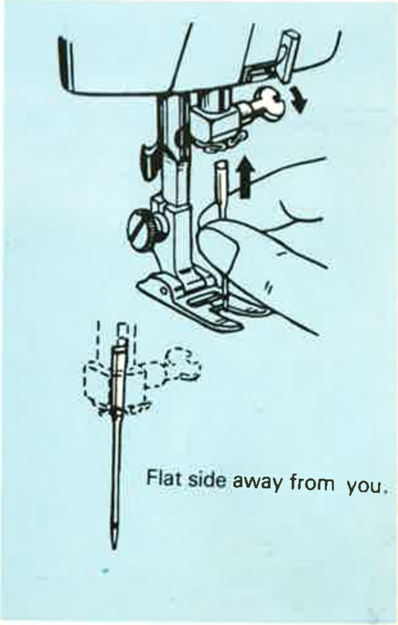
ATTACHING PRESSER FOOT

To attach the foot, raise the presser bar to its highest position by raising the presser foot lever.
Loosen the presser foot thumb screw, choose the proper foot and insert from the front.
Tighten the screw using a large screwdriver and make sure that the foot is secure.



PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning handwheel toward you.
Loosen needle clamp screw. Hold needle so that the flat side is away from you, slip blunt end of needle as far as it will go into needle clamp.
Tighten clamp screw.



NEEDLE AND THREAD TABLE

Use System 705 needles. The size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both should be suitable to the material. The same size thread should be used in the bobbin as on the upper part of the machine for ordinary sewing.
Never use a bent needle nor one with a blunt point.

For successful sewing of stretch fabrics use the stretch stitch foot with gold shank and stretch stitch needles with blue shank.

Thread Size	Needle Size		Fabric
	Continental	American	
Cotton 60 - 100 Synthetic Machine embroidery	Blue shank needle		All stretch fabrics.
Cotton Synthetic Silk A Machine embroidery	70 (7) or 80 (8)	11 or 12	Sheer cottons, silk synthetics, fine laces, batiste, dimity.
Cotton 60 - 80 Mercerized 50 - 60 Synthetic	80 (8) or 90 (9)	12 or 14	Medium weight cottons, medium weight synthetics, poplin, seersucker, gingham, velvet, light weight woolens, linen.
Cotton 30 - 60 Mercerized heavy duty	100 (10)	16	Heavy weight cottons, medium to heavy weight woollens, denim.

(Note: New machines are fitted with American needle sizes.)

WINDING THE BOBBIN

Follow the procedures directed by 4 illustrations below.

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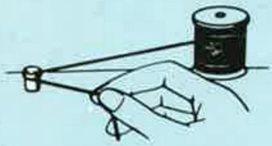

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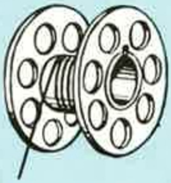
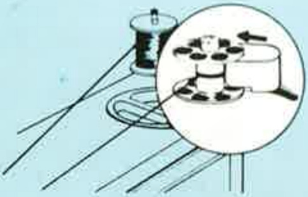


❸

Push latch.



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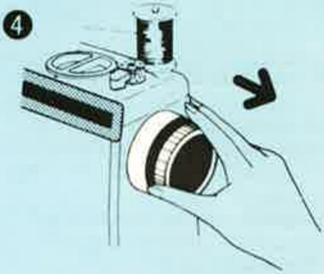
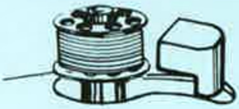


Release clutch by pulling hand wheel.

When bobbin is full, winding mechanism stops.

❺



Push in hand wheel to return to stitching position.

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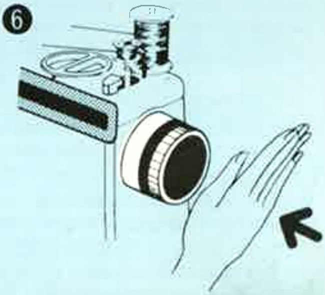

THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

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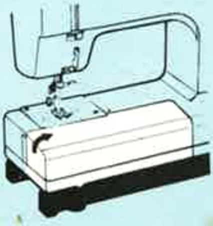

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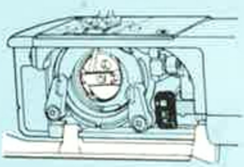

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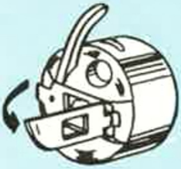
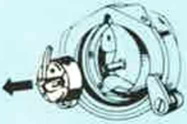


Raise needle to its highest position, remove accessory box, open shuttle cover and remove bobbin case from shuttle by gripping spring loaded latch. Insert a full bobbin into bobbin case as illustrated.
Pull thread under tension spring.
Holding latch, position case into shuttle, release latch.

❹



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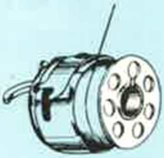

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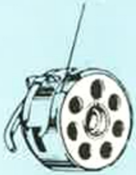

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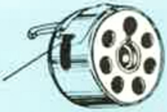

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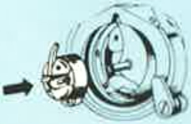

THREADING OF TOP THREAD

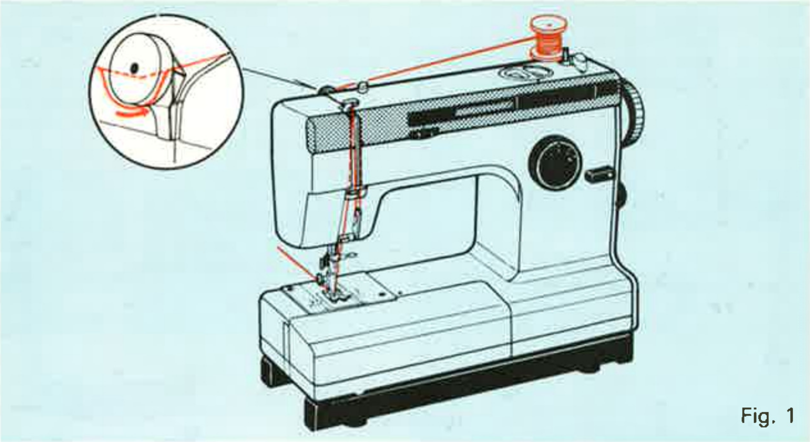

Fig. 1

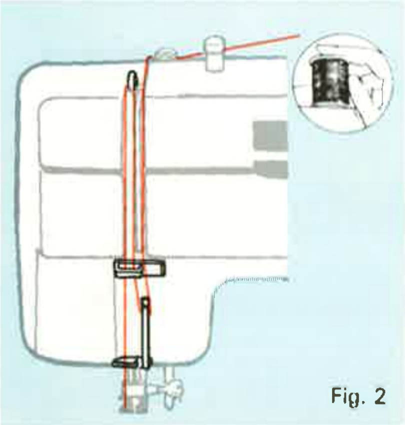

Fig. 2

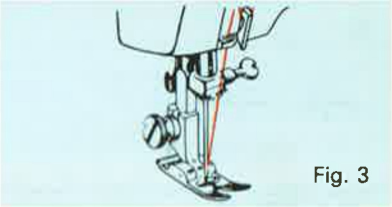

Fig. 3

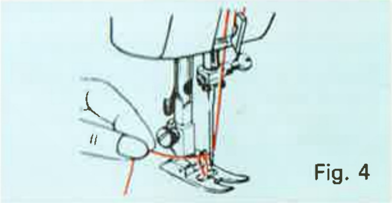

Fig. 4

Raise presser foot. Pull up spool pin on top of machine and fit spool with thread coming from back of the spool. Holding the spool stationary with the right hand, draw thread through rear thread guide (See Fig. 1), into top threading channel towards you (See Fig. 2).

Draw thread down and hook under thread tension spring, then up through thread guide and thread take-up lever as shown in Fig. 2.

Continue to thread down through thread guides as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The needle must be threaded from front to rear. After threading needle, bring up bobbin thread by raising presser foot, holding top thread loosely in left hand and rotating handwheel towards you one complete turn. Pull upper thread to bring up the bobbin thread (See Fig. 4). Place both threads under and to the back of the presser foot, leaving 3 to 4 inches of thread clear.

IMPORTANT: Always turn the handwheel toward you! When the machine is not being used, place a piece of material over the feed dog and lower the presser foot. Always have fabric under the presser foot when operating the machine.

Operating threaded machine without fabric will cause it to jam by forcing lint into the shuttle. See page 32.

ADJUSTING TOP TENSIONS

There are many reasons for having to reset your tension. The required tension depends upon the stiffness of the fabric, thickness of the fabric, numbers of layers of fabric being sewn, as well as the type of stitch you are making.

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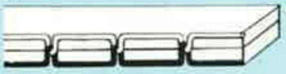

A perfect straight stitch:
Threads are locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom.

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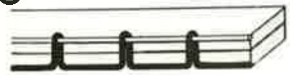
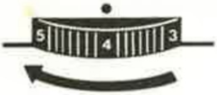


Upper thread too tight-
Decrease tension



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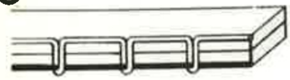
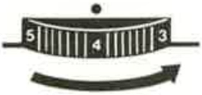


Upper thread too loose-
Increase tension



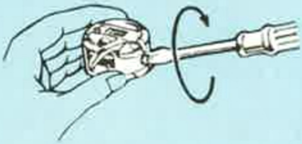
ADJUSTING BOBBIN TENSIONS

When stitching is unsatisfactory in figures 2 and 3 above, adjust the upper thread tension. LOWER THREAD TENSION REQUIRES ADJUSTMENT LESS FREQUENTLY THAN THE UPPER THREAD TENSION.

When stitch is satisfactory, as in Fig. 1 and seam is badly puckered, the cause may be tight tensions and both upper and lower may be adjusted.

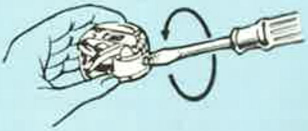
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver.

INCREASE TENSION



Turn clockwise.

DECREASE TENSION



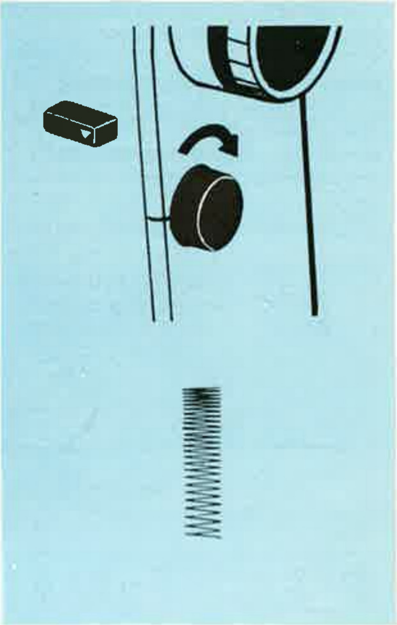
Turn counter clockwise.

STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

The stitch length control regulates the length of the stitch you select.

The stitch setting you use will be determined by the thickness of the fabric you are sewing. A higher stitch setting should be used for thicker fabric or more layers of fabric.

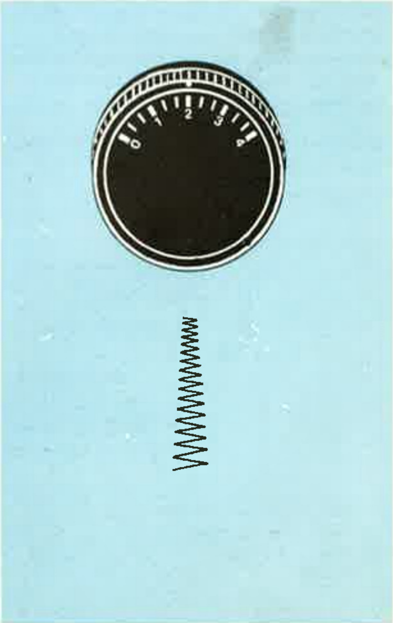
A basting stitch is made by using the highest possible stitch setting to make the longest possible stitch.



STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

This control regulates the width of the stitch you select. The higher the number, the wider the stitch. You may vary your zigzag and decorative stitching by adjusting this control to the setting you desire.

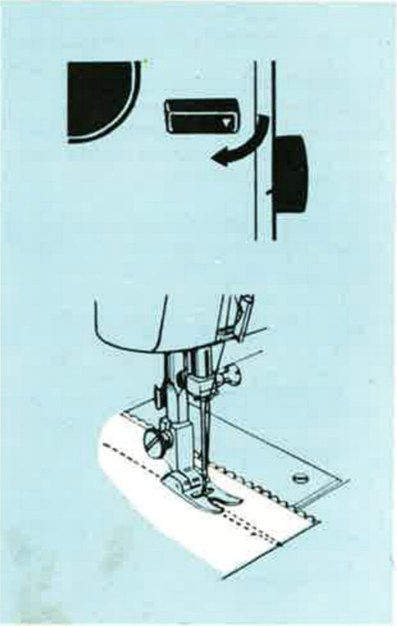
This control must be on "0" in order to do straight stitching.



REVERSE STITCH CONTROL

It is best to begin and end seams with a few stitches taken in reverse.

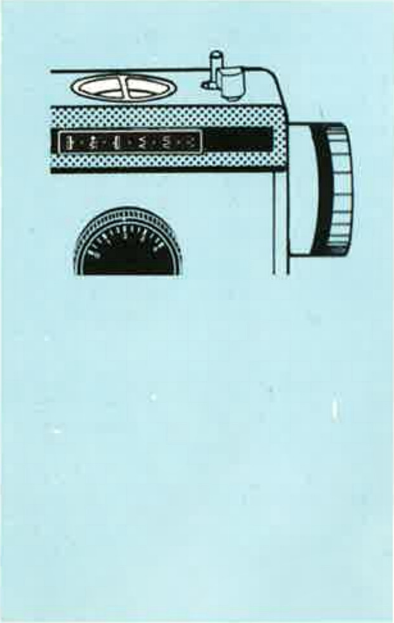
When reverse stitching is needed, turn the control clockwise and hold there during sewing. The fabric will immediately start feeding backwards and seam will be fastened.



SPECIAL STITCH SELECTOR AND INDICATOR

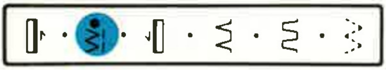
There are certain types of practical stitches you will use often in your home sewing. As you become familiar with this machine you will find this selector and indicator useful in sewing.

Detailed instructions are given on the next page.



SPECIAL STITCH SELECTOR AND INDICATOR

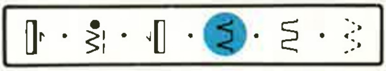
Straight and zigzag stitch



You can straight stitch and zigzag stitch by setting as follows:

Special Stitch Selector: ≷
Stitch Lenght Control: any number 0.5 to 4
Stitch Width Control: any number 0 to 4

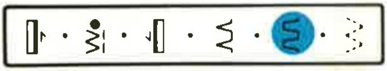
Blind Hem



You can make blind hemming by setting as follows:

Special Stitch Selector: ≶
Stitch Length Control: 1.5 to 3
Stitch Width Control: 1.5 to 2

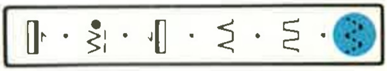
Fancy Hem



You can make fancy hemming by setting as follows:

Special Stitch Selector: ≷
Stitch Length Control: 0.5 to 1
Stitch Width Control: 2 to 4

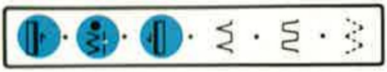
Mending Stitch



You can achieve fine mending stitches by setting as follows:

Special Stitch Selector: ⁝
Stitch Length Control: near 0.5
Stitch Width Control: 4

Buttonhole Making

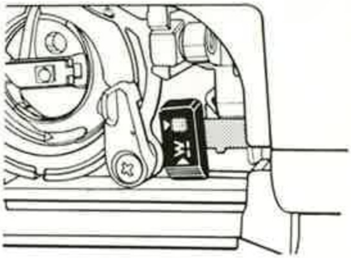


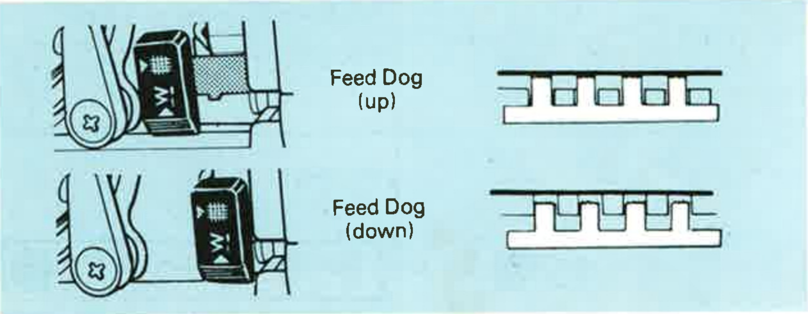
These settings are for buttonhole making. When you make buttonhole, the selector must be set to ⫿ firstly. Further instructions are given on pages 23 and 24.

FEED DOG CONTROL

The feed dog control is located in the shuttle cover. There are a few times when you want to control the feeding of the fabric yourself. When the control is pushed to the right, the feed dogs drop and do not move the fabric.

For most of your sewing, push up the control in order to release it to the left position. (Feed dog up).





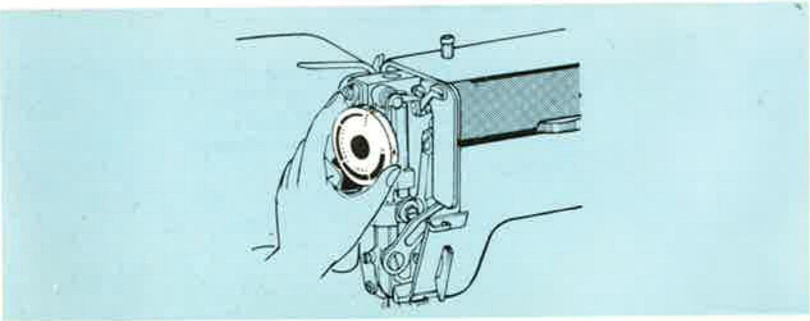
PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT

"DISCONNECT FROM MAINS SUPPLY BEFORE ADJUSTING"

The pressure on the presser foot is regulated by turning the dial of this regulator which is situated in face cover plate (See illustration).
To increase the pressure, turn the dial clockwise, until a suitable pressure is obtained.
Make certain presser foot lever is in the up position during adjustment.

Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches or difficulty in guiding the fabric.

When sewing multiple thickness or heavy fabric, reduce the pressure. Increase pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics. If feed dog or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.



ZIGZAG AND STRAIGHT STITCHING PLATE

Needle plate insert

You are provided with two needle plate inserts. The one with the wide oval hole is to be used for all zigzag stitching. The one with the small round hole is for regular straight stitching or straight stretch stitch sewing.

Changing needle plate inserts

1. Raise needle to its highest position and raise presser foot.
2. Remove accessory box from the machine.
3. Open shuttle cover and push a spring under the plate as shown to release the needle plate insert.
4. Remove needle plate insert by placing thumb under edge of plate.
5. Replace the needle plate insert positioning as shown in Fig 3.
6. Push needle plate insert down to lock into place. Reposition the shuttle cover and accessory box.

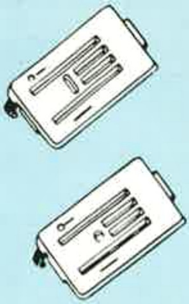


Fig. 1

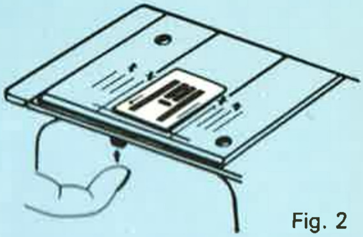


Fig. 2

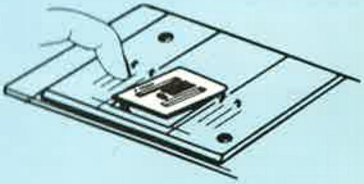
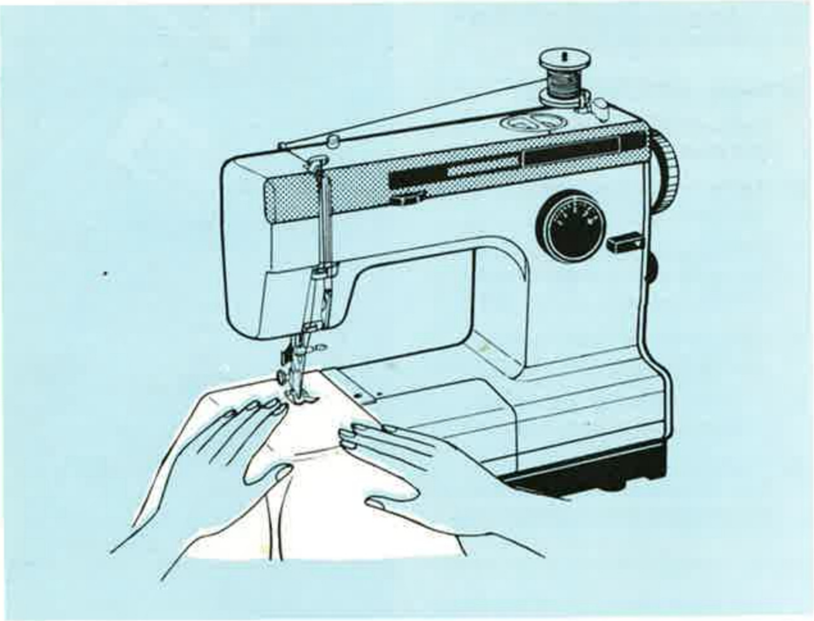


Fig. 3

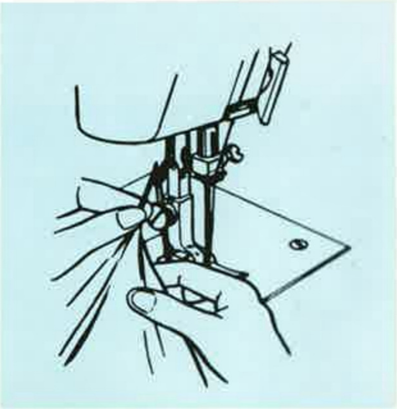
NOW YOU CAN START SEWING

Push the plug onto the connector, place material under the presser foot, insert the needle into the material by turning the handwheel toward you, lower presser foot. Turn on power/light switch. Start sewing.



To remove the work:

Draw material to the rear and cut off excess thread with the thread cutter. (See illustration.)

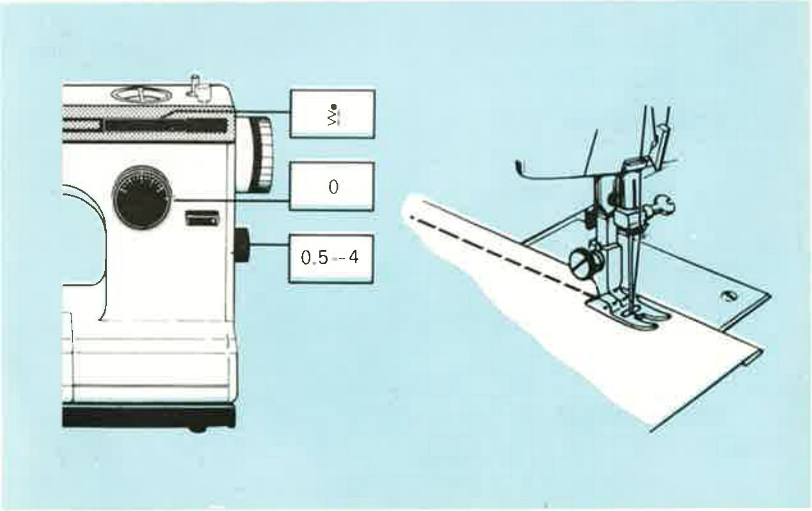


STRAIGHT STITCHING

This is the basic stitching that holds the garment together. The best length stitch to use for medium weight fabrics is 10-12 stitches per inch. This is the middle range of the Stitch Length Control. You must remember to lengthen the stitch for heavier fabrics.

Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ⁝
Stitch Length Control: 0.5 to 4
Stitch Width Control: 0

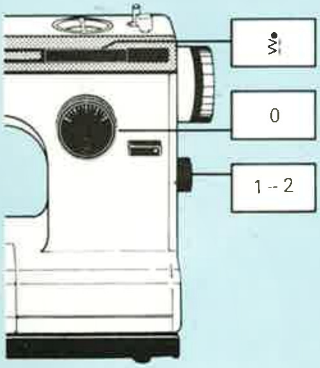


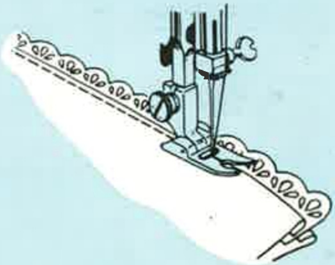
LACE SEWING

Keep lace between fabrics as shown and continue stitching.

Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ⋮
Stitch Length Control: 1 to 2
Stitch Width Control: 0



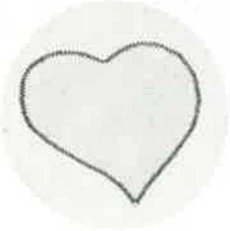


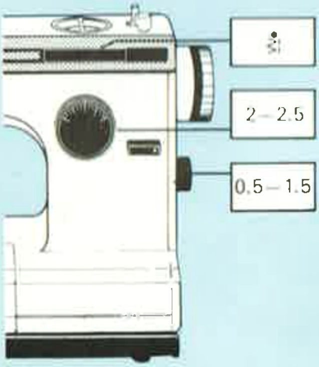
APPLIQUEING

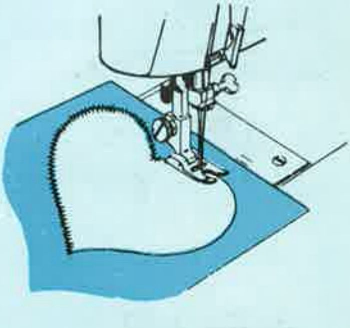
Any applique design can be applied to your garment.

Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ⋮
Stitch Length Control: 0.5 to 1.5
Stitch Width Control: 2 to 2.5

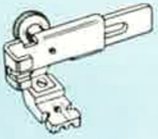






ZIPPER SEWING

This foot is used to insert a zipper or to cover cording. Attach the Zipper Foot.



Regular zipper:

This foot is reversible so you can stitch to the right or to the left of a zipper or a cord. To sew on the left place the foot to the left of the needle so that the needle passes through the opening on the right side of the foot. (See Fig. 1). To sew on the right, adjust the foot so that it is to the right of the needle with the needle passing through the opening on the left side of the foot.

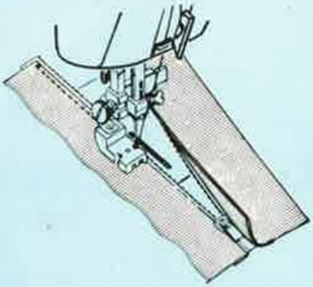


Fig. 1

Concealed zipper:

To sew on the left of the zipper, use the right groove on bottom of foot. (See Fig. 2). To sew on the right of the zipper, use the left groove on bottom of foot.

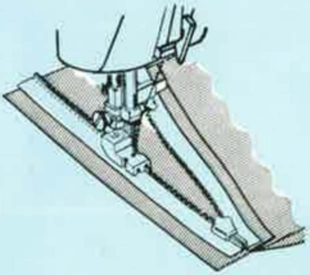


Fig. 2

Cording:

To make cording for slipcovers, etc., cover the cord with a strip of bias from the fabric you are using.
Enclose the cord in the bias strip. (See Fig. 3).

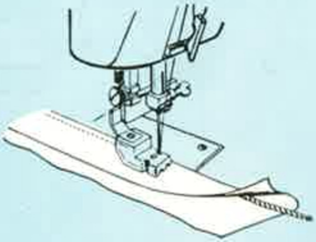
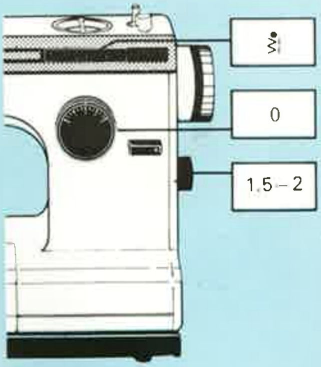


Fig. 3

Set your machine as follows:

Special Stitch Selector: ⸾
Stitch Length Control: 1.5 to 2
Stitch Width Control: 0



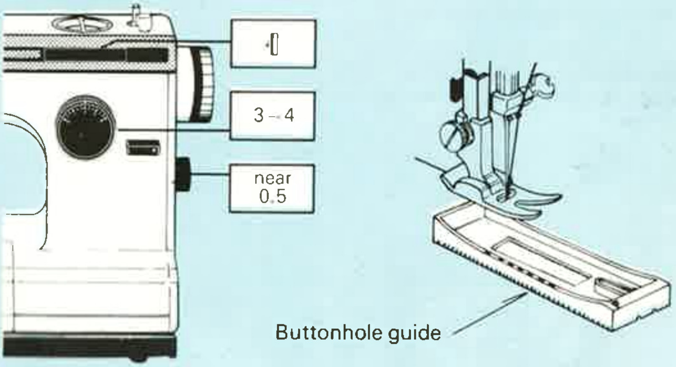
BUTTONHOLE MAKING

Carefully mark the buttonhole length on your garment. Mount one of the buttonhole guides onto the presser foot so that rear edge of presser foot is at the rear end of the guide as shown below. Place the fabric with the buttonhole marked under the buttonhole guide. Slide the guide foot forward so that the needle pierces the fabric at the beginning of the buttonhole.

A buttonhole guide must be used to obtain perfect buttonholes.

Set your machine as follows:

Special Stitch Selector:	See page 24.
Stitch Length Control:	Between 0 and 1
Stitch Width Control:	3 to 4



BUTTONHOLE MAKING

Always make a practice buttonhole on a piece of the fabric to be used in the garment. Try the buttonhole with the button you will use.

1. Set special stitch selector to ▯ . Stitch forward until you reach the front marking of your buttonhole. Stop sewing at the left stitch and then raise needle at its highest position by turning handwheel toward you manually.
2. Set special stitch selector at ⦚ and bartack four to five times. Stop sewing at the right stitch. Raise needle at its highest position as in step 1.
3. Set special stitch selector at ▯ . and continue sewing until needle reaches beginning of your buttonhole. Stop sewing at the right stitch and then raise needle as in steps 1 and 2.
4. Set special stitch selector at ⦚ again and bartack to complete buttonhole.

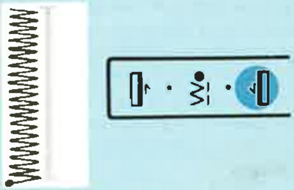
If the forward stitching does not exactly match the reverse stitching, slightly adjust the stitch length control during forward sewing.

Also, if making a smaller buttonhole than maximum length, drop feed dog to bartack in steps 2 and 4.

To make firm well stitched buttonholes in heavier fabrics repeat only steps 1 and 3.

You have been provided with a standard buttonhole guide for making buttonholes.

❶



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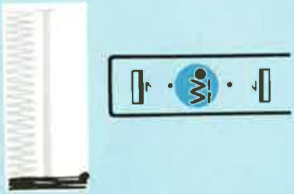

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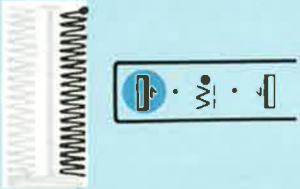

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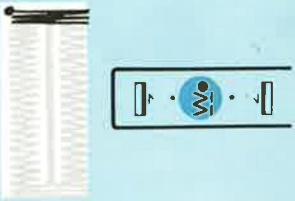


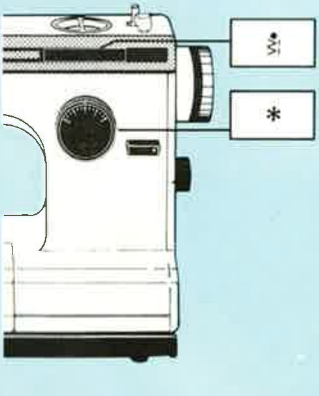
BUTTON SEWING

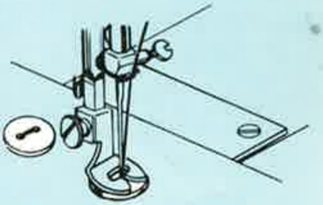
Use button sewing foot.
Adjust stitch width so that the needle point enters holes of the button.
Align two holes of button with slot of presser foot and lower foot to hold the button securely.
Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.

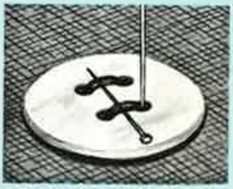
Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ⁝
Stitch Length Control: 0
Stitch Width Control:
* width between holes of button
Feed Dog: DOWN

When sewing on a flat button, place needle between holes of button as shown.







BUTTONHOLE MAKING

Always make a practice buttonhole on a piece of the fabric to be used in the garment. Try the buttonhole with the button you will use.

1. Set special stitch selector to ·▯ . Stitch forward until you reach the front marking of your buttonhole. Stop sewing at the left stitch and then raise needle at its highest position by turning handwheel toward you manually.
2. Set special stitch selector at ⁝ and bartack four to five times. Stop sewing at the right stitch. Raise needle at its highest position as in step 1.
3. Set special stitch selector at ▯· . and continue sewing until needle reaches beginning of your buttonhole. Stop sewing at the right stitch and then raise needle as in steps 1 and 2.
4. Set special stitch selector at ⁝ again and bartack to complete buttonhole.

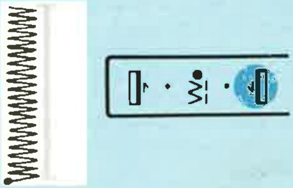
If the forward stitching does not exactly match the reverse stitching, slightly adjust the stitch length control during forward sewing.

Also, if making a smaller buttonhole than maximum length, drop feed dog to bartack in steps 2 and 4.

To make firm well stitched buttonholes in heavier fabrics repeat only steps 1 and 3.

You have been provided with a standard buttonhole guide for making buttonholes.

❶



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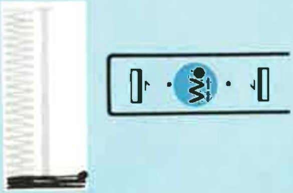

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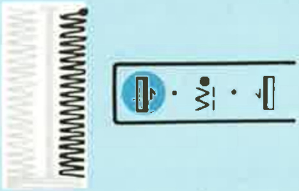

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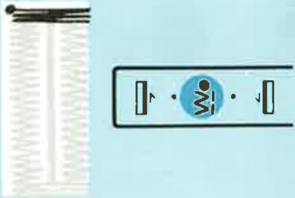


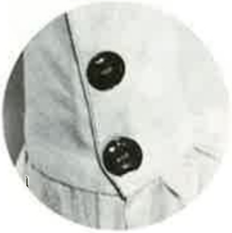
BUTTON SEWING

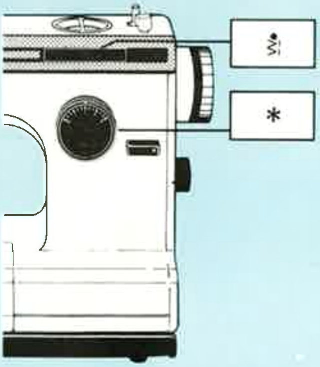
Use button sewing foot.
Adjust stitch width so that the needle point enters holes of the button.
Align two holes of button with slot of presser foot and lower foot to hold the button securely.
Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.

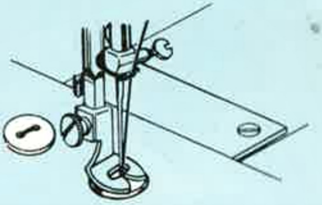
Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ≶
Stitch Length Control: 0
Stitch Width Control:
* width between holes of button
Feed Dog: DOWN

When sewing on a flat button, place needle between holes of button as shown.







ADJUSTING YOUR MACHINE FOR GOOD STITCHES

When your sewing machine does not sew a properly locked stitch, check the following:

1. Insert a new needle of the correct size for the thread and fabric you are using. Consult chart on page 8 for needle size.
2. The upper and bobbin thread should be matched in size and type.
3. Check threading carefully. See page 10 and 11.
4. Check the thread tension balance. Use mercerized thread, and a correct size needle for the fabric you are using. Do not try this test with synthetic thread as it will not break.

Begin with a full bobbin, properly threaded into the case. Set the stitch length at about 12 stitches per inch. Fold a 6" square of your fabric in half diagonally, forming a triangle. Make a line of stitching 1/2" from fold.

a. If seam is puckered - both tensions are too tight.

b. If the bottom thread lays on the fabric - tighten upper thread tension, and repeat test. See page 12.

c. If the top thread lays on the fabric - loosen upper thread tension, and repeat test. See page 12.

Grasp the stitching and pull with a snap to make threads break.

a. If both threads break - tensions are balanced.

b. If neither thread breaks - both tensions are too loose.

c. If upper thread breaks - loosen upper tension.

d. If lower thread breaks - tighten upper tension.

Both threads do not have to break at the same place, but they should break on the same snap.

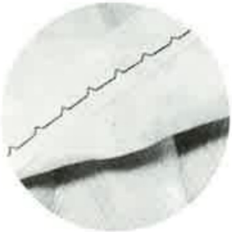
BLIND STITCHING

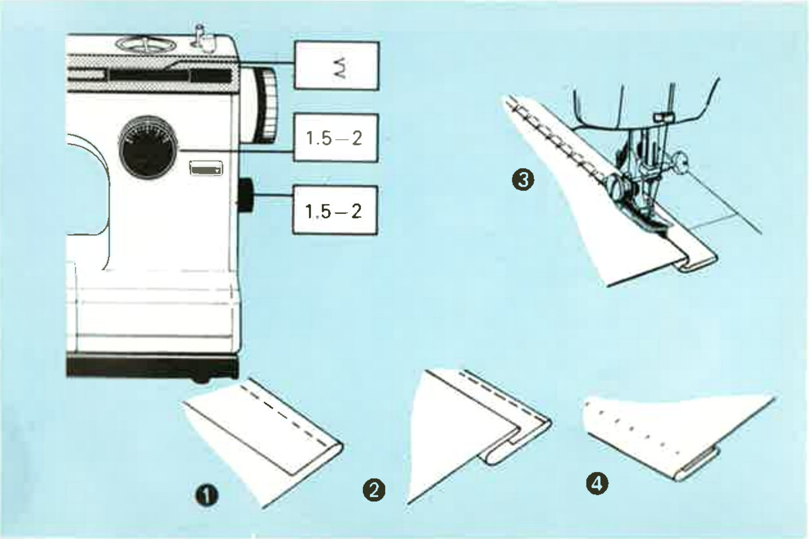
Use blind stitch foot and follow the instructions below.

1. Turn raw edge over 1/2″ and baste.
2. Turn up required depth of hem and press. Fold hem back against right side of garment with basted edge extending by about 1/4″.
3. Set you machine as shown. Place hem under presser foot as in diagram so that one zig-zag stitch just catches the fold.
4. Remove basting and press hem.

Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ⋜
Stitch Length Control: 1.5 to 2
Stitch Width Control: 1.5 to 2



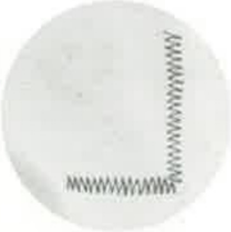


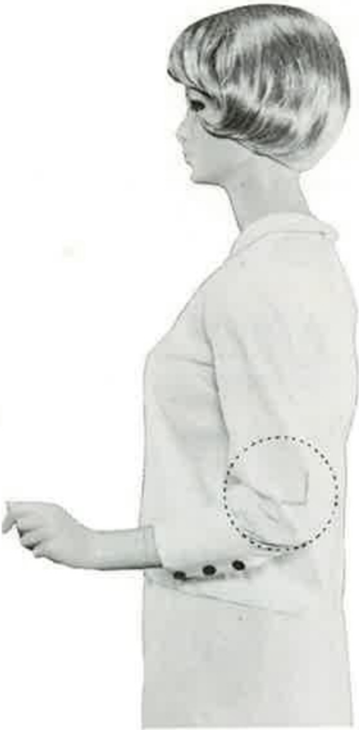
IF YOUR SUITS WERE TORN

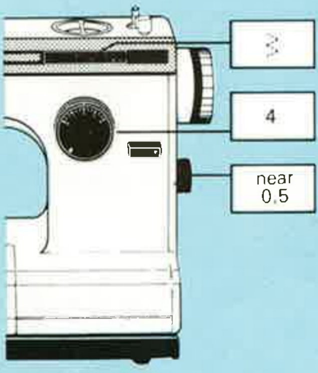
Mending stitch is useful in sewing straight or three cornered tear.

Setting:

Special Stitch selector: ⁝
Stitch Length Control: near 0.5
Stitch Width Control: 4





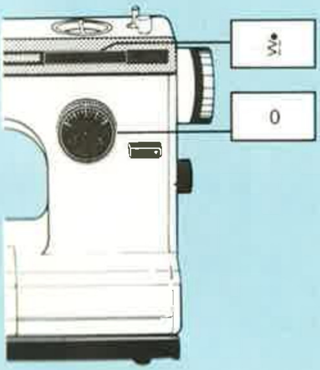


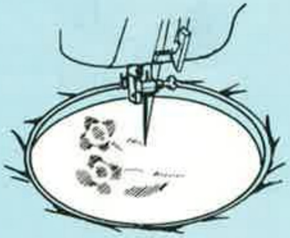
DARNING AND FREE HAND EMBROIDERY

Stretch fabric between embroidery hoops and start sewing at a medium machine speed.
Move the fabric fast for long stitches, slowly for short stitches.

Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ⁝
Stitch Width Control: 0 to 4
Feed Dog: DOWN
Remove presser foot.



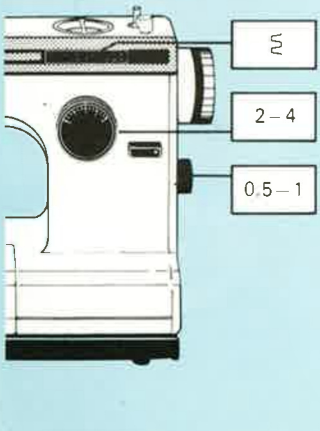


FANCY HEMMING

This attractive stitch is used for attaching lace, combining two pieces of fabric, decorating pocket cover and so on as shown. As you become familiar with your machine, you will be able to find out new uses of this stitch.

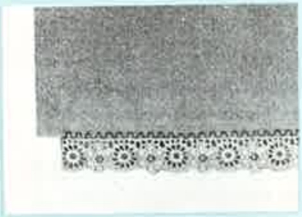
Setting:

Special Stitch Selector: ξ
Stitch Length Control: 0.5 to 1
Stitch Width Control: 2 to 4



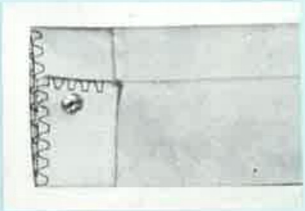
Combining fabrics

Attaching lace



Design on pocket

Design on cuff



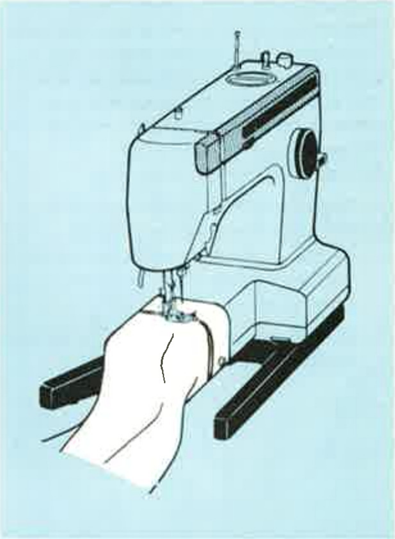
FREE-ARM SEWING

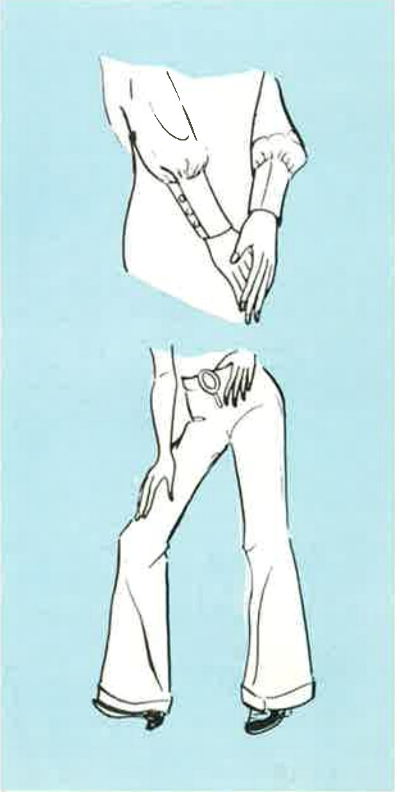
This dual-purpose machine can be used as a flatbed machine and as a freearm machine. To convert to freearm just remove the accessory box and release the rear support as detailed on page 5.

The freearm enables you to sew tubular or cylindrical material which can be slipped onto the freearm as shown.

You can sew sleeves, cuffs, trousers, pyjama legs, baby clothes, socks, etc. Other advantages are:

1. Simpler mending at the elbows and knees of clothes.
2. Sewing-in sleeves more easily, particularly on smaller garments.
3. Appliqueing, embroidering or hemming around edges of cuffs or trouser legs.
4. Sewing-in elastic casings at the waistline.



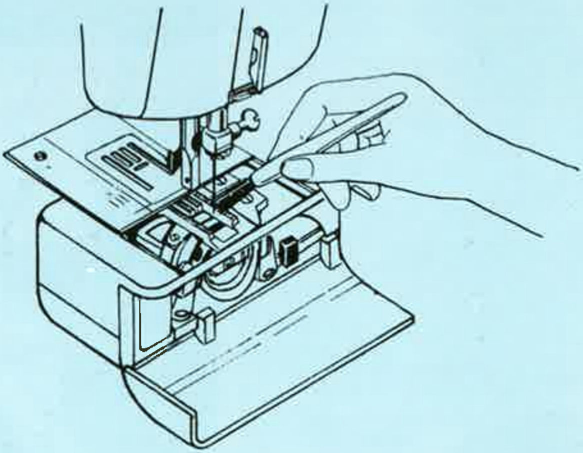


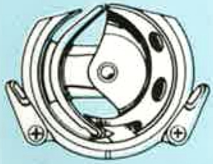
REMOVING LINT

To ensure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times. Using a small brush, remove the lint that accumulates in the shuttle area and around the feed dogs.

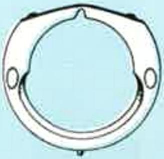
To Clean the Shuttle Area:

1. This area must be kept free of dust, lint and an occasional tangled thread. Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.
2. Push levers of shuttle race aside and lift hook ring and shuttle out.
3. Clean the shuttle race with small brush.
4. Put a drop of oil on the center pin of the shuttle and shuttle race. (see arrows)
5. To reassemble, hold shuttle by center pin and fit carefully into assembly opposite the shuttle driver. Slip shuttle race cover into place. Snap the levers into position.

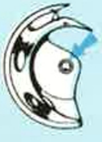




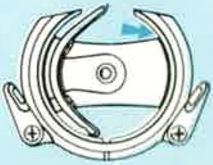
Shuttle Asseembly



Shuttle Race Cover



Shuttle

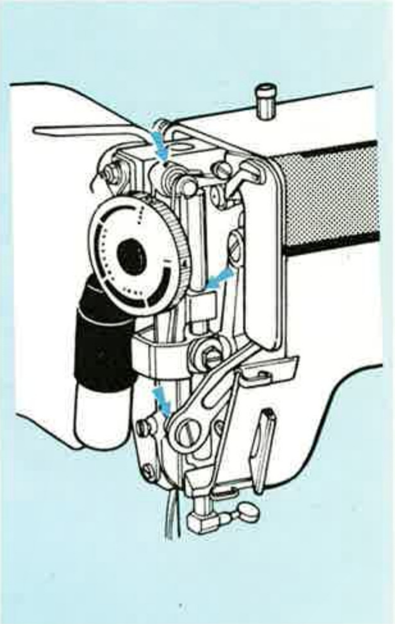


Shuttle Race

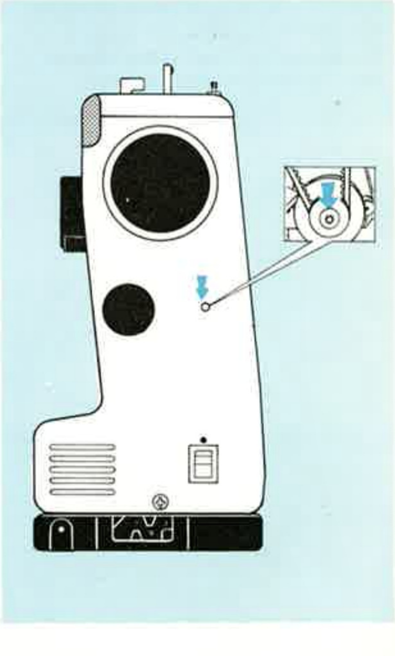
OILING MACHINE

To keep your machine running smoothly, proper oiling is of the utmost importance. It is recommended that you use good quality, recognised sewing machine oil.
Moving parts indicated by arrows in the illustrations on this and the next page should be oiled sparingly from time to time. Do not over-oil as excess oil may soil the fabric.

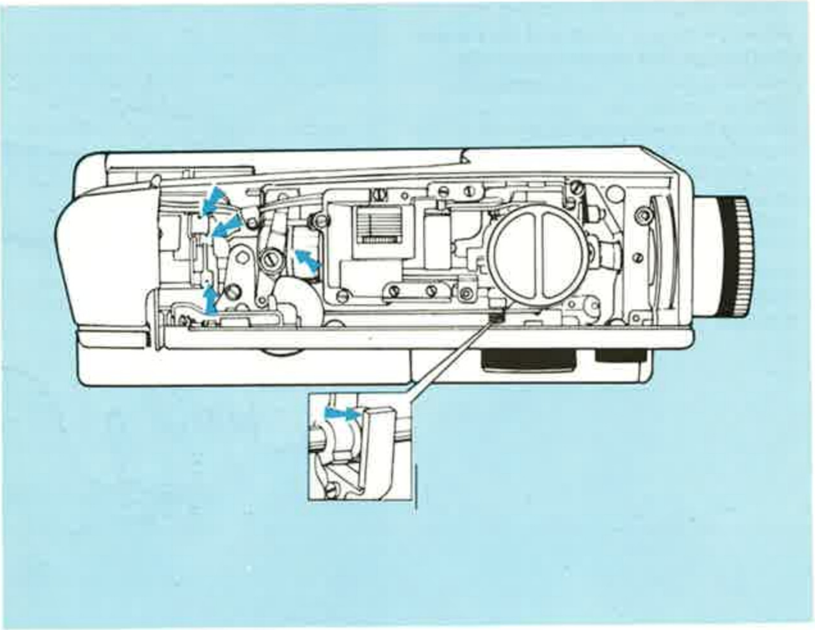
Swing hinged face cover plate open to oil points indicated at the end of machine head.



A drop of oil should be placed through the hole indicated in the end cover plate.



OILING MACHINE



Remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated in top of machine head. To remove top cover plate, remove two top cover securing screws.

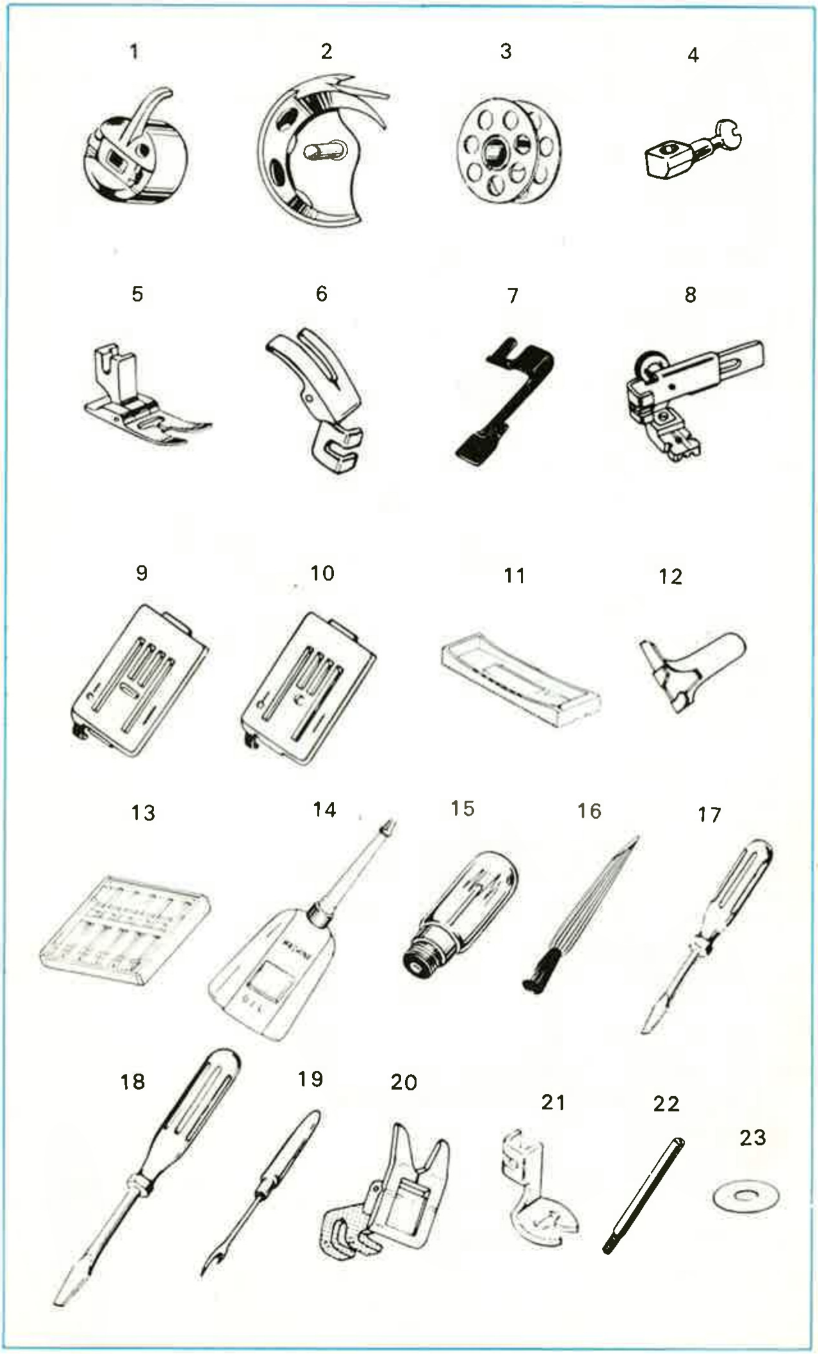
MEMO

FAULT FINDINGS

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE
Irregular Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Improper threading. Loose upper thread tension. Pulling fabric. Light pressure on presser foot. Loose presser foot. Unevenly wound bobbin. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.
Breaking Needles	Pulling fabric. Incorrect size needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Loose presser foot.
Bunching of Thread	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot. Feed dog down.
Puckering	Incorrect thread tension(s). Light pressure on presser foot. Using two different sizes of or kinds of thread. Bent or blunt needle. Loose presser foot. Fabric too sheer or soft.
Skipping Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Certain knits and synthetics. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.
Breaking Upper Thread	Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.
Breaking Bobbin Thread	Improper bobbin case threading. Tight bobbin thread tension. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.
Fabric not Moving	Feed dog down. Light pressure on presser foot. Threads knotted under fabric.
Machine Jamming (Knocking Noise)	Thread caught in shuttle.

CORRECTION
Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric (page 8). Rethread machine (page 11). Tighten upper thread tension (page 12). Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Increase pressure on presser foot (page 16). Reset presser foot (page 7). Rewind bobbin (page 9). Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely. Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.
Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric (page 8). Reset needle (page 7). Reset presser foot (page 7).
Draw both threads back under presser foot (page 11). Raise feed dog (page 16).
Reset thread tension(s) (page 12). Increase pressure on presser foot (page 16). Upper thread and bobbin thread should be same size and kind. Insert new needle (page 8). Reset presser foot (page 7). Use underlay of tissue paper when stitching.
Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric (page 8). Use Blue shank needle (page 8). Insert new needle (page 7). Reset needle (page 7). Loosen upper thread tension (page 12). Increase pressure on presser foot (page 16).
Start to stitch at a medium speed. Rethread machine (page 11). Loosen upper thread tension (page 12). Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric (page 8). Insert new needle (page 7). Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely. Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.
Check bobbin case threading (page 10). Loosen bobbin thread tension (page 12). Clean bobbin case and shuttle (page 32).
Raise feed dog (page 16). Increase pressure on presser foot (page 16). Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch (page 11).
Disassemble and clean shuttle (page 32).

PARTS LIST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PARTS LIST

All parts listed here may be ordered through our nearest agent.

When ordering these parts, please be sure to mention the following references:

1. Model and serial numbers of machine shown on the nomenclature plate, which is situated on the back of the machine.
2. Parts number(s) and description(s) shown below.

When ordering by mail, prices will be furnished on request.

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
1	13682	Bobbin case
2	47	Shuttle hook
3	183	Bobbin
4	26929	Needle clamp
5	40390	Standard zigzag foot
6	40752	Straight stitch foot
7	34476	Blind stitch guide
8	33818	Zipper foot
9	38295	Needle plate insert (zigzag)
10	38296	Needle plate insert (straight)
11	41620	Buttonhole guide (standard)
12	17160	Needle threader
13	39778	Needles
14	1822	Oiler
15	17351	Light bulb
16	35848	Brush
17	1824	Driver (small)
18	1823	Driver (large)
19	16500	Buttonhole opener
20	34482	Stretch stitch foot
21	614	Button sewing foot
22	8286	Extra spool pin
23	2273	Nylon disc

MEMO

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